

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

RODERICK O. MATHESON, EDITOR

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THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

1916, Bright With Promise

HONOLULU today enters upon a year brighter with promise than any that has dawned for many a cycle. During the past few months it has become almost a habit to say that the most peaceful, the most prosperous and the best place under the sun has been the Territory of Hawaii. And this statement has been literally true. It would have been a fact had much of the rest of the world not been at war, while the misery, the starvation, the want and the miasma of hate that has been spread across so many places has emphasized the brightness and the blessings which we of these islands have so bountifully enjoyed.

Nineteen Fifteen has been good to Hawaii, but what the Old Year brought, from all the indications, is only an earnest of what the New Year of Nineteen Sixteen is to pour into our lap. In very many ways, this year promises to be the best in all the history of Hawaii.

This New Year's morning Optimism is the logical King of the Islands, with Pessimism out of sight, a banished exile.

Of all the world, we of Hawaii have the best right to celebrate the Old Year out and the New Year in and the greatest opportunity of wishing all friends and neighbors

A Happy New Year.

War Police In Paris

TO a correspondent of the New York Times, M. E. Laurent, chief of the Paris police during the war, said that since the outbreak of the war such crimes as murder, burglary and highway robbery have practically been unknown in Paris. The city has, of course, responded to the gravity of the situation, and the night life has in consequence almost stopped. All restaurants are closed at ten-thirty o'clock in the evening, and no restaurant that serves wine is allowed to have music. The dance halls have been closed, and the public must depend on the drama and moving pictures for amusement. The police censor plays, operas and motion pictures, taking care that anything which tends to make light of the cause for which France is fighting is eliminated. According to the chief of police, the force has sent 1600 men into the army, and when, after the battle of the Marne, it was thought that Paris would be attacked, all the police were used to man the defenses. In spite of this apparent laxity in the discharge of ordinary police functions, crime has almost ceased, and the apaches, famous in thrilling plays and stories, have apparently turned their attention to the enemy.

Although the government secret service has a special staff for handling spies, the police are constantly on the lookout. They also keep under surveillance the Germans who have long been residents of Paris, but who have been guilty of no act which might cause them to be interned. The population is lessened by the presence of many soldiers at the front and the absence of foreign visitors, while the traffic problem has almost ceased to exist, because nearly every automobile is in the hands of the government.

But the principal reason for the success of the police in this time of stress seems to be the fact that the people are on their good behavior. Habitual criminals of military age have gone to the front; those beyond the age limit are too old to do much harm, while those beneath the age limit have plenty of honest employment to divert their attention. Gamblers and sellers of cocaine, ether and other drugs are treated as enemies of the republic, and their punishment is severe.

An American Monopoly

FEW people realize that the biggest monopoly in the world exists today as a result of the war. This monopoly came into existence and had its inception shortly after hostilities assumed serious proportions.

It is difficult to comprehend that this monopoly not long ago estimated that its liabilities were \$7,000,000 in excess of its assets, and yet was still continuing business cheerfully, with faith that the necessary money would be forthcoming.

This monopoly is the Belgian Relief Committee, headed by Herbert Hoover, an American resident of London, who has engineered the feeding of seven millions of people in Belgium, who otherwise would die of starvation. Mr. Hoover assumed a task of gigantic proportions when he took over this work, but it had to be done by a neutral, and he abandoned personal affairs, and without compensation—in fact, paying some expenses himself—attacked the work of saving a starving nation.

"Gifts to Mr. Hoover and his organization have been generous," said one man who has personally inspected the work, "but the gifts have been little in comparison to the value of the services of the commission."

Our Governor deserves credit for being host at one of the most elaborate and enjoyable functions Old Iolani has seen for many a day, a royal affair at which kamaainas and strangers alike rejoiced to see the Queen sharing in the honors. With the reappearance of Liliuokalani in the former throne room of the palace last night disappears the last shred of the political animosities that have lingered from the day of the overthrow. The final shadow of the past went out last night with the old year.

Preparedness Suggestions

CONGRESS is fully stocked with military plans these days, with Secretary Garrison's plan representing the administration's estimate of the military-political situation, before it, Senator Chamberlain's draft for senatorial consideration which is obviously devised to steal considerable Republican thunder should congress finally favor a generous increase of the regular army, and the proposed bill of Congressman Hay, which affords only the slightest recognition to the country-wide demand for preparedness measures.

Besides these there is the report from the War College Division of the General Staff of the Army which differs from the Chamberlain idea only in that the General Staff bill includes the Continental Army plan of Secretary Garrison in addition to an adequate increase of the regular forces and with the Continental Army idea the Oregon senator will have nothing to do.

Senator Chamberlain and Congressman Hay are respectively the chairmen of the military committees of the two houses of congress and are expected to blaze the way towards any legislation on the subject. Their two bills, with their personal backing, insure a thorough discussion of the subject of a new military defensive organization, and also the passage in each house of a military bill of some kind. Probably the bill passed by the house, which is likely to precede any action by the senate, will conform more closely to Secretary Garrison's recommendations than that of the senate, and the legislation eventually adopted will be a compromise between the two and satisfactory to neither side.

Senator Chamberlain's seems the more simple and practicable of the two bills already brought forward. Its chief claim for consideration is that it plans the main and instant reliance of the country, in case of a war call, upon the regular army and the regular army reserve that would be created. The Chamberlain plan leaves out the Continental Army idea altogether and increases the regular army by thirty-two regiments of infantry, the reorganization of the Porto Rican regiment of infantry, and the addition of four regiments of cavalry, fourteen of field artillery, one hundred and thirty companies of coast artillery, seven-foot regiments and seven mounted battalions of engineers. In all, the Chamberlain plan would raise the regular army to something over two hundred thousand men, and with the reserve of soldiers who had passed two years with the colors, would in time constitute a total available force, at call, of five hundred thousand men, which is regarded as an adequate first line of defense.

The Hay plan, one feature of which is the Continentals, does not answer any better than the President did the question of how the citizen army is to be obtained by voluntary enlistment.

In fact, Secretary Garrison's annual report is the only document thus far which boldly grapples with the question; and it answers with these words: "If the nation requires certain service and offers the most favorable opportunity for the citizens to furnish such service, and, notwithstanding that, it cannot secure such service, it must then resort to some method of compelling service."

To compel the service of one hundred and thirty-three thousand young men a year, without money compensation, out of a population of one hundred million, for a two months' term of service would not be a very formidable matter, nor one that would infringe the people's liberties in the slightest. The mainland press, particularly the influential Eastern papers are inclined to face the matter of universal conscription boldly and are answering the question with decided leaning towards the solution proposed by Senator Chamberlain. The Chicago Tribune says: "If we are going to resort to the conscription at all, why not make it an adjunct or feeder to the regular army, not a new form of militia? Why not make this number of young men real soldiers in every respect, for a period of two years?" The Tribune then gives what it terms a reasonable answer to these questions. "We are in quest not merely of a regularly available defensive force, but of such an extension and distribution of military training as will render the whole male population more or less familiar with military duty, and available for a call which may some day go forth for a rally to the national standard of the whole able-bodied manhood of the country. And we must give the nation's manhood the best training at our disposal."

It remains to be seen how these various propositions will be received in congress. It is evident that public sentiment has greatly changed on the mainland with regard to the dreaded "shoulder-strap and gold lace" in the past fifteen months. An entirely new sentiment seems to have been created. Still the old soldier-hating class still exists in congress and it will be heard from. The conscientious modern pacifist also exists there and he will have his day of debate. And curiously, the German and the pro-German sentiment is fully represented in congress. It seems extraordinary that American politicians who are dependent on the German vote, can have the affrontery to come forward in congress and deliberately advocate a form of pacifism for no other purpose than to prepare America to be an easy victim for foreign attack at some time in the future. Yet there are abundant indications that the opponents of the army and naval increases will recruit their forces from this very class of congressman.

Old-Fashioned Remedies

PHYSICIANS have been jumping from one drug or chemical to another ever since Lister found a way to check or prevent the infection of wounds. Doctors have tried frisks' balsam, carbolic acid, iodoform and dozens of other antiseptics, some of them very costly, and now seem to have gone back to old-fashioned household dressings of past years and even past centuries.

On the battlefields of Europe sugar, salt, tincture of iodine and common garlic have superseded drugs and chemicals with high-sounding names. Sugar is used as a dressing for wounds already infected. The British government has found that wounded men on ships whose injuries have been washed with common sea water make better recoveries than those treated in field hospitals, the conclusion being that the waters of the ocean are an ideal antiseptic. Tincture of iodine, a preparation as old as the hills, is the favorite protection against lockjaw, and so it goes.

Of all these versions to grandmother's specifics, however, the discovery that garlic is almost a cure-all, is the most striking, declares the New York Commercial. Doctors who prescribe and use only the more costly and new fangled preparations imported from Germany will have to give respectful attention to garlic, for its efficacy is vouched for by the London Lancet on the testimony of two eminent London surgeons. Garlic applied to a wound stops the infection and heals quickly, whereas modern antiseptics used in fashionable practice injure the tissues. Garlic has been tested thoroughly at the Paddington infirmary in London, England, as well as in field hospitals in France.

The story of the rediscovery of garlic possesses human interest. An old French peasant woman was found to have dressed the sores and wounds of soldiers in the war zone with remarkable results. An army surgeon investigated and garlic is now sold by the ton where it was formerly sold by the ounce in English chemists' shops.

Garlic is also found to be effective in preventing tuberculosis and in curing it in its early stages. The common onion, cousin of clove of garlic, is good for colds. Hindus have used plasters of garlic for ages. Just when speculators have cornered the drug and chemical market, army doctors find substitutes in things that are cheap and plentiful.

Begemmed New York

WHILE her sisters in London, Paris, Berlin and Petrograd are discarding their jewels, giving the gold to the common treasury and selling the gems to swell relief funds and keep the wolf from the door, the New York lady is daily acquiring an increased penchant for the finest jewelry that the world produces. Prosperity is once more shining on New York, particularly in the financial district, and consequently the great jewelry houses are benefiting thereby. Any of the leading Fifth Avenue diamond merchants will tell you that hundreds of prominent Wall street folk visit their showrooms weekly to buy of the best and the best is never too good for them to tender to their women folk.

Many European workers in gold and silver, whose art is famous in Europe, and who could not have been bribed to work in this country a couple of years ago, have come to these shores seeking work which can not be found in Europe.

The great De Beers syndicate in London has prevented an influx of gems on the market by purchasing privately the collections of jewelry offered by prominent women in the European centers, and this has undoubtedly held up the price for diamonds. Many great American jewelers sent over representatives to Europe soon after the war broke out in the hope that they could pick up quantities of gems cheaply, but they came back empty handed owing to the activities of the De Beers syndicate.

Jewelers expect the demand for their wares to increase as the country grows in prosperity, and a business that was at the lowest possible ebb a little over a year ago, now has gilded possibilities.

The Austrian backdown will be quite satisfactory if it is accompanied with assurances that what has happened in the Ancona case will never happen again. At the same time, our secretary of state would be taking the stitch in time if he forwarded for the official perusal of all the other belligerent governments the various American notes, commencing with the "strict accountability" one to Germany and up to the "barbarous and wanton slaughter" communication to Austria, with the intimation that what has been sent to one applies to all. We do not want to have a Turkish flag flying from the next submarine that gets busy and be told that Turkey doesn't read the papers.

Honolulu Wholesale Produce Market

ISSUED BY THE TERRITORIAL MARKETING DIVISION
December 30, 1915.

BUTTER AND EGGS		POULTRY	
Island tub butter, lb.....	28 to 30	Broilers, lb (2 to 3 lbs).....	33 to 35
Eggs, select Oahu, doz.....	53	Young roosters, lb.....	30 to 33
Eggs, No. 1 Island, doz.....	40	Hens, good condition, lb.....	25 to 27 1/2
Eggs, No. 2 Island, doz.....	30 to 35	Turkeys, lb.....	40
Eggs, duck, doz.....	33	Ducks, Muscovy, lb.....	20 to 25
		Ducks, Pekin, lb.....	25 to 30
		Ducks, Hawaiian, doz.....	5.40
VEGETABLES AND FRUIT		PEANUTS AND PRODUCE	
Beans, string, green, lb.....	.04	Peanuts, large, lb.....	.02
Beans, string, wax, lb.....	.07	Onions, Bermuda, lb.....	.06
Beans, Lima in pod, lb.....	.03 1/2	Green peppers, Bell, lb.....	.06
Beans dry.....		Green peppers, Chili, lb.....	.05
Beans, Maui red, cwt.....	5.00	Potatoes, Is. Irish, lb.....	.01 1/2
Beans Calicoes cwt.....	4.00 to 4.50	Potatoes, Is. Irish, now, lb.....	.02 1/2
Beans small white, cwt.....	4.50 to 5.00	Potatoes, sweet, cwt.....	1.00 to 1.25
Beets, doz bunches.....	.30	Pumpkins lb.....	.01 1/2 to .01 3/4
Carrots, doz bunches.....	.40	Taro, cwt.....	.50 to .75
Cabbage, cwt.....	2.50	Taro, bunch.....	.15
Corn, sweet, 100 ears.....	1.00 to 2.00	Tomatoes, lb.....	.05
Corn, Haw small yel, 35.00 to 37.00		Green peas, lb.....	.08 to .10
Corn, Haw, large yel, 32.00 to 35.00		Cucumbers, doz.....	.40 to .50
Peanuts, small, lb.....	.02 to .02 1/2		
FRUIT		LIVESTOCK	
Alligator pears, doz. (none in market)		(Hogs, cattle and sheep are not bought at live weight. They are taken by the meat companies dressed and paid for by weight dressed.)	
Bananas, bunch, Chinese.....	20 to 50	Hogs, up to 150 lbs, lb.....	.09 to .11
Bananas, bunch, Cooking.....	.75 to 1.25	Hogs, 150 lbs. and over.....	.09 to .10
Breadfruit, doz.....	.50 to .60		
Figs, 100.....	.90	DRESSED MEATS	
Grapes, Isabella, lb.....	.07 1/2	Beef, lb.....	.11 to .12
		Veal, lb.....	.12 to .13
		HIDES (Wet-salted)	
		Steer, No. 1, lb.....	14 1/2
		Steer, No. 2, lb.....	12 1/2
		Kips, lb.....	14 1/2
		FEED	
		The following are quotations on feed, f.o.b. Honolulu:	
		Corn, am. yel, ton.....	39.50 to 42.00
		Corn, lar. yel, ton.....	39.00 to 40.00
		Corn, cracked, ton.....	40.00 to 42.00
		Brans, ton.....	28.50 to 30.00
		Barley, ton.....	33.00 to 34.00
		Scratch feed, ton.....	42.50 to 43.00
		Oats, ton.....	33.00 to 35.00
		Wheat, ton.....	39.50 to 40.00
		Middlings, ton.....	39.00
		Hay, wheat, ton.....	29.00 to 30.00
		Hay, alfalfa, ton.....	26.00 to 27.00
		Alfalfa meal, ton.....	25.00

(Hogs, cattle and sheep are not bought at live weight. They are taken by the meat companies dressed and paid for by weight dressed.)

Hogs, up to 150 lbs, lb..... .09 to .11
Hogs, 150 lbs. and over..... .09 to .10

Beef, lb..... .11 to .12
Veal, lb..... .12 to .13
Pork, lb..... .15 to .17

Steer, No. 1, lb..... 14 1/2
Steer, No. 2, lb..... 12 1/2
Kips, lb..... 14 1/2

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Brans, ton..... 28.50 to 30.00
Barley, ton..... 33.00 to 34.00
Scratch feed, ton..... 42.50 to 43.00

The Territorial Marketing Division is under supervision of the U. S. Experiment Station, and is at the service of all citizens of the Territory. Any produce which farmers may send to the Marketing Division is sold at the best obtainable price. A marketing charge of five per cent is made. It is highly desirable that farmers notify the Marketing Division what and how much produce they have for sale and about when it will be ready to ship. The shipping mark of the Division is S. S. E. S. Letter address: Honolulu, P. O. Box 1237. Salesroom, Ewa corner Nuuanu and Queen streets, Telephone 1840. Wireless address, TERMARK.

By A. T. LONGLEY

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER

Supintendent Territorial Marketing Division

Island eggs are much more plentiful and selling at 48c. a dozen wholesale. Select eggs are five cents above this. It looks as if eggs would drop still lower in the near future. Duck eggs are 35c. a dozen.
There are few new Island Irish Potatoes in the market at 2 1/2c. a pound. There are very few of the crop left.
The market is pretty well sold out of Island poultry. There are no geese and turkeys and very few good chickens. Muscovy ducks are being sold as low as 20c. a pound by some dealers.
Small pigs for New Year feasts are bringing good prices.
Due to a big drop in the Eastern hide market, local buyers have been forced to lower the price 1 1/2c. a pound, by

and it is reported that there is likely to be a still further drop in the near future.
Commencing with next Friday the division will send to each consignee a copy of the weekly market letter, together with the market quotation sheet. On the bottom of the market letter will be a printed form for reporting produce on hand to be shipped to the division. If consignors will make proper use of these forms it will enable the division to get better prices for their produce and a quicker sale.
Beginning the third of January the division will open a retail department and endeavor to have on hand at all times all island produce for the retail trade. No attempt will be made to deliver small purchases at the present time.
Any consignee or interested party may have the weekly quotation sheet and market letter mailed to his address sending in his name.

IMPORTANT BULLETIN

TO MEDICAL OFFICERS

War Department Issues Directions Relative To Militia Exams

An important bulletin, of interest particularly to medical officers of the national guard, has been issued by Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills, chief of the division of militia affairs, and reads in part as follows:

"For the information of those concerned, the secretary of war has ruled, in view of the fact that the recently inaugurated correspondence course for the medical reserve corps of the U. S. Army is practically the same as that prescribed for the medical officers of the organized militia, that it is unnecessary for the medical officers belonging to both organizations to take both courses; also, that the strict requirements of Section II of General Orders, No. 4, War Department, 1915, is complied with by the medical reserve corps officers, U. S. Army, who also belong to the medical corps of the organized militia, would accomplish the results anticipated by the correspondence course prescribed for the officers of the medical reserve corps, U. S. Army. "While there is no objection on the part of the war department to medical officers of the organized militia who also are officers of the medical reserve corps, U. S. Army, (inactive list), taking both courses, if only the course conducted by the correspondence school at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, is taken, the officer would not be entitled to the certificate of proficiency provided for in Section II, General Orders, No. 4, war department, series of 1915, because this order covers only medical officers of the organized militia."

CHINESE REVOLUTIONISTS

NAME THEIR COMMANDER

(Special Cable to Liberty News)

SHANGHAI, January 4.—Tsun Chun-huan has been named commander of the Chinese revolutionists.

He is a Chinese general and was a provincial governor-general before the accession of Yuan Shih kai to the presidency, when he fled to the Malay States.

The request of Yuan to the governor-general of French Indo-China that cable, radio and railroad communication with the rebellious province of Yunnan be suspended has been denied.

LANE MAY SUCCEED LATE JUSTICE LAMAR

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

WASHINGTON, January 3.—Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane and Solicitor-general John W. Davis of the department of justice are mentioned as possible successors of the late Justice W. B. Lamar.

COLDS CAUSE HEADACHES

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes the cause. Used the world over to cure a cold in one day. The signature of E. W. GROVE is on each box. Manufactured by the PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.

TWO HUNDRED DIE AS PERSIA SINKS

Additional Survivors of Submarine Attack Reach Malta In Safety

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

LONDON, January 4.—But few details of the sinking of the Persia, the P. & O. liner, by a submarine of unknown nationality, have come to hand, but it is believed that more than two hundred lives were lost when the vessel went down in the Mediterranean last Thursday. Eleven additional survivors are reported to have been brought safe to Malta yesterday afternoon, among them Lord Montagu, at first reported to have been drowned.

U. S. Consul Robert McNeely, who was on his way with his brother to Aden has not been rescued, and it is regarded as practically certain that he was drowned.

PERSIA CARRIED CANNON

WASHINGTON, January 4.—That state department officials are waiting for fullest advice regarding the sinking of the P. & O. liner Persia, before taking any action was asserted here yesterday. Reports from various sources continued to come in during the day, but, with the exception of a cablegram from Arthur Garfield, United States consul at Alexandria, which asserted that the liner carried a gun, none of the despatches threw any additional light on the affair.

Baron Erich Zwiellack, charge d'affaires for Austria, again visited the state department and renewed his assertions that, should an Austrian submarine be found guilty of the last outrage, Vienna will make any reparation in her power.

JAPANESE FREIGHTER SUNK

TOKIO, January 3.—Advice received here says that the Japanese freighter Kenkoku Maru, has been sunk in the Mediterranean. The crew has been landed at Cannes.

BRITISH VESSELS SUNK

LONDON, January 3.—The British steamer Glengyle, has been sunk in the Mediterranean. The Glengyle carried passengers and crew numbering 120. Three Europeans and seven Chinese have not been rescued. No Americans were aboard. The British steamer Stowald also has been sunk.

The Glengyle is almost a new steamer. She was built in 1914 at Newcastle, England, is of twin-screw type, 9355 tons, 500 feet long and owned by the Glen Line, McGregor, Dow & Co., Ltd., of Glasgow. Her home port is London.

ANOTHER P. & O. LINER SUNK

LONDON, January 4.—The admiralty officially announced this afternoon that the Peninsula and Oriental liner Geelong has been sunk in the Mediterranean by a submarine of unknown nationality. All the passengers and crew were rescued. No details of the sinking have been made public here.

Marine records give the Geelong as a comparatively new and speedy steamer, of about the same size as the former Pacific Mail liner Siberia. The steamer has been in the Australian run from London, and is believed to have been on her way to the British port when torpedoed.

VETERAN MISSOURI

EDITOR PASSES OUT

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

KANSAS CITY, Missouri, Jan. 3.—Col. Robert Thompson Van Horn, founder of the Kansas City Journal, died today.

Colonel Van Horn was 41 years editor of the Journal, becoming a widely known figure in American journalism. Kansas City was a village when inhabitants numbered only 478 when the young Van Horn went there and bought the Weekly Enterprise for \$500 in 1855, and changed the name to the Journal. With the rapid growth of the place the Journal became one of the flourishing daily newspapers of the West. When Col. Van Horn retired from control of the paper, in 1896, he was 72 years old. He was born May 19, 1824.

Colonel Van Horn was the son of a Pennsylvania farmer of Dutch and Scotch-Irish ancestry. His education was largely of his own endeavor, with occasional terms at a subscription school. At fifteen he became apprenticed in the printing trade and worked at it for ten years in Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio and New York, finally drifting to Kansas City, to invest what little he had in the newspaper business for himself.

Col. Van Horn served the public not only as an editor, but as a soldier, as mayor of Kansas City many years ago, a member of the state legislature and for four terms as the representative of his people in congress.

His military service was with the Union army, although in the political prologue to the Civil War he had been a pro-slavery Democrat. Secession made a Union man and a Republican of him. He headed a Missouri regiment which served with distinction, participating in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth and Westport. For many years Colonel Van Horn was a delegate to Republican national conventions and was extremely proud of the fact that he was one of "the immortal 306," who stood for the third term nomination of General Grant in the Chicago convention of 1860.